

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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As department's black leader sees red:

NYC launches major drive to recruit minorities

By EDWARD DIAMOND

While still facing the spectre of legal challenges and court decisions that said its last recruitment effort was unfair to minorities, the New York City Police Department recently announced a new effort to recruit officers with a program specifically designed to attract minorities and women.

But at least one of the department's fraternal organizations that filed suit claiming the last testing procedures were unfair is saying the department's new recruiting and testing plan is "a farce."

[The latest recruiting effort comes at a time when the New York force is undergoing a series of changes to deal with a serious increase in robberies, including the formation of a new 120-man robbery investigation unit and the redeployment of 2,400 other officers into high robbery areas.]

According to Det. John Cousar, president of the Guardians, the department's black fraternal organization, "they think they are setting up a way to avoid [legal action]; I think they're playing right into our hands. When you choose all of the policymakers before we have any input, when you make all of the policymakers white. . . the whole thing is a farce."

In interviews with Law Enforcement News, however, several members of the department, including the ranking officer in charge of the recruitment program, said the new test will specifically attempt

to attract minorities and women onto the force.

"The department is putting on a special push to attract minorities in the department," stated Deputy Inspector Alan Hoeft, effort's chief architect.

In a March 1980 survey, the New York Times reported that seven percent of the police department's 24,000 officers were black, two percent were Hispanic and two percent were women. Blacks constitute slightly more than 21 percent of the city's population, according to 1970 census statistics, the most recent figures available for the city's racial composition. Women made up 53 percent and Hispanics 15.2 percent of the population.

When the police department last gave an entrance exam in June 1979, nearly 37,000 applicants lined up to take the test. The resulting 13,749 — name list of eligible candidates that resulted from the tests was challenged by both black and Hispanic police associations. In November



Prospective law enforcers line up and sign up for the last NYCPD police officer exam.

1979 Federal District Judge Robert Carter agreed with the groups who charged the testing procedure deliberately discriminated against minority applicants. In August 1980, the Court of Appeals

for the Second Circuit ruled that although the city had not "consciously and deliberately" kept the number of minority recruits down, it had failed to develop

Continued on Page 8

Restructuring is no Charlotte ruse:

Vines puts personal stamp on NC force

The new police chief of Charlotte, North Carolina, Mack Vines, has won official approval for a dramatic overhaul of the department, and has recommended to the city's civil service commission that Capt. E. Laney be made the first black

police major in Charlotte's history.

Vines, who has been on board since December 15, has made one other promotion, recommended yet another and instituted a series of changes within the department since assuming command.

Promoted to commander and head of the Criminal Investigations Division was Major Jack Bowman, who previously ran the department's special investigations unit.

The chief also recommended the promotion of Capt. B.S. Treadaway. Vines said Treadaway, as a major, would head the department's internal affairs unit. Laney would take over as a bureau chief.

Vines had been chief of his native St. Petersburg, Florida, since 1974, having joined that city's department in 1960. He was known there for his tough stand on police misconduct and his innovative ideas in developing police/community relations. He led the way in revamping St. Petersburg's Internal Affairs Section and its Public Affairs Office.

Since coming to Charlotte, he has received the City Council's backing for a reorganization scheme that includes adding an investigative division to the three divisions currently in existence within the department.

The new investigative division will handle major felonies, including rapes and murders as well as narcotics and vice cases.

Charlotte's police investigations had previously been handled by what Vines called an "extreme team policing plan,"

involving at one point up to 15 separate police teams. Vines has reduced that number of teams to eight and will allow his investigative unit to handle the rest of the load.

The new chief also plans to ask for funds to keep alive 10 civilian jobs, primarily crime analysts and programmers, that are now funded with Federal money.

Charlotte currently has 610 officers in its police department and 144 civilians on the force's payroll.

Another aspect of the chief's restructuring scheme is a system that would have public information and internal affairs units reporting to vines directly.

Vines cited the need "for a professional and business change and an environmental change" as the major factors that induced him to leave his St. Petersburg post and come to North Carolina.

In a 1980 interview with Law Enforcement News, Vines, then St. Petersburg's chief, talked about police departments' bringing in administrators from the outside.

"Quite often a new face on the block, a new person in the office with new ideas can create change, and maybe more acceptable change sometimes, as opposed to somebody from the inside," the chief noted. "Quite often people get very complacent in what they're doing and everything becomes routine; no one's in-

Continued on Page 7

Vagueness in police rulebooks seen leading to court battles

By ROBERT T. SHOCKEY

This installment will focus on a review of some court cases in various areas of discipline that have or have not been upheld in various courts.

The reader should be reminded that this article does not contend to be giving legal advice. If some of the following

POLICE DISCIPLINE

This is the second article in a continuing series that will appear from time to time.

cases are of interest, they can be further researched with one's city attorney or other legal representative as to how the case may reflect in a particular jurisdiction.

It must be pointed out that the first step in any disciplinary procedure is the establishment of written rules that employees are aware of, and making them realize that disciplinary action will be taken if said procedures are not followed. One of the pitfalls to avoid when estab-

lishing rules is they tend to be vague; for instance, "conduct unbecoming a police officer":

Rinaldi v. Civil Service Commission, 244 N.W. 2d 609 (Mich. Ct. App. 1976). Police officer was discharged for knowingly leaving the scene of an accident in which he was involved. The basis for discharge was violation of a rule that held conduct unbecoming an officer to include any act or conduct not specifically mentioned in the rules that tends to bring the department into disrepute, or reflects discredit upon the individual as an officer. This provision was held not to be unconstitutionally vague.

Perea v. Fales, 114 Cal. Rptr. 808 (Ct. App. 1974). A police officer who drove at high speed through a residential neighborhood while off duty was given a five-day suspension for conduct unbecoming. The court held that in order to sustain the punishment, two conditions had to be met. First, there must be a nexus between

Continued on Page 7

Oklahoma moves to put brakes on fuzzbusting Sooners

Motorists who delight in foiling troopers on Oklahoma's highways by detecting and evading police radar devices may find their speed-limit breaking days are numbered. New legislation introduced by State Senator John Luten would prohibit drivers from using a number of the so-called "fuzzbusters" that interfere with speed-measuring equipment used by police.

The bill, which was requested by the state's Department of Public Safety, would make it illegal for anyone to operate a vehicle equipped with devices designed to detect, jam or distort radar signals or transmit a signal capable of being received by radar. According to the *Daily Oklahoman*, the proposed statute would also ban the manufacture, advertisement, sale or other distribution of such devices in Oklahoma.

Citing the need for the measure, Luten said that while the state spends thousands of dollars equipping Highway Patrol vehicles with radar equipment to enforce speed limits, the law makes no provision for citizens who use electronic devices to break the limit.

Violation of the proposed law, which is being sponsored in the state House by Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon, would be punishable by a fine of not more than \$200.

State and local law enforcement agencies would be exempted from the proposed ban and would be allowed to purchase equipment for official duties.

Statewide radio hookup planned to aid Kentucky cops

Police officers throughout Kentucky may soon be able to end the headaches that ensue when they drive out of the range of their own radio frequencies and need to call for help. Pending the approval of the Federal Communications Commission, a new Kentucky Law Enforcement Emergency Network will allow a police officer to contact local authorities outside his normal jurisdiction.

As reported by the Associated Press, Kentucky's frequency would be the same as the one used in other states as part of an FCC-approved national communications system.

The national emergency-frequency program was initiated several years ago by an organization called the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers Inc.

State police officials, who have already had inquiries from local law agencies, say they hope ultimately to have a statewide system in operation.

According to Kentucky state police, most local agencies can join the state network simply by filling out some forms and fine-tuning the mobile radio equipment they already own. In some cases, however, new equipment may have to be purchased.

Support for death penalty said to hit 28-year high

Two out of three Americans surveyed now favor the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, according to a recent survey released by the George Gallup polling organization.

Although the extent of public support for capital punishment for murder is the highest it has been in 28 years, the Gallup survey noted considerable difference of opinion among those surveyed as to whether it acts as a deterrent and whether or not jails can rehabilitate.

Of the 1,609 adults included in the

Gallup study, those favoring capital punishment frequently said it would deter crime and contended that some vengeance is needed. In addition, they claimed jails are an economic burden on society and they do not rehabilitate.

Those voicing opposition to the death penalty in the poll said their religious beliefs forbade it, claimed the penalty does not serve as a deterrent, cited an inequitable legal system, and said that taking a second life would not solve anything.

Line-of-duty cop deaths shows slight dip in 1980

The FBI has reported a decline in the number of police officers shot in the line of duty in 1980, dropping to 103 from the 1976 total of 106.

Preliminary figures released by the bureau's director, William H. Webster, indicated that firearms were used in 91 percent of the deaths reported. Three of the other victims were killed by knives and six were slain by automobiles.

Sixty-three of the slain lawmen were city policemen, 10 worked for county police departments, 12 were state officers and two were Federal agents. The remaining seven were cops in U.S. territories.

US names blue-ribbon panel to study violent crime rise

U.S. Attorney General William French Smith has announced the formation of an advisory committee to study violent crime, which he said has risen 59 percent in the last 10 years.

Co-chairing the commission, according to a report in the *New York Times*, will be former Attorney General Griffin B. Bell and Gov. James R. Thompson of Illinois.

The commission will issue a preliminary report in 60 days and deliver its recommendations during the summer.

Smith's assertion that violent crime had increased contradicted at least one other report issued by his own department. The Bureau of Justice Statistics announced last September that its latest household victimization survey showed "serious crime rates remained essentially unchanged between 1973 and 1979."

Also named to the commission, which will be known as the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime, were James Q. Wilson, professor of government at Harvard; Jefferson County, Commonwealth's Attorney David L. Armstrong; the victims' rights advocate Frank G. Carrington, a Virginia Beach attorney; Robert L. Edwards of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement; Police Chief William L. Hart of Detroit; and Wilbur Littlefield, the Los Angeles County Public Defender.

Va. crime-prevention efforts seen taking toll on burglars

Plagued with burglaries in their homes and businesses, a number of Virginia communities have set up crime-prevention programs with the blessing of local law enforcement agencies, and recent statistics indicate that their efforts are beginning to pay off.

According to a spokesman for the state's Division of Justice and Crime Prevention, in 10 communities with more than 3,000 homes where a crime-watch program has been instituted, there has been a 14½ percent decrease in burglaries from 1979 to 1980, the Associated Press reports.

In two localities in southwestern Virginia, Preston Forest and Indian Run, citizens placed stickers on their cars and

began taking notice of cars that weren't marked. Homeowners have also begun to ask neighbors more frequently to watch their dwellings when they leave town and are placing their valuables in safe deposit boxes.

In Alexandria, a program begun after a rash of burglaries showed results that were quick and dramatic. The Virginia community reported a drop in burglary incidents from 43 during one nine-month period to 23 during a similar period after the program began.

Law enforcement officials in the state say 32 police departments there have set up some kind of formal crime-prevention program to deal with the expanding crime rates in areas experiencing urban growth as well as in more secluded rural communities.

The goal, according to the Justice Division spokesman, is to set up a network of crime-prevention programs throughout the entire state.

NY governor ducks ACLU fire, balks at deadly force probe

Resisting pressure from the American Civil Liberties Union, New York Governor Hugh Carey declined recently to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate cops who shoot civilians.

An aide to the governor said there is sufficient confidence in local district attorneys to make the special appointment unnecessary.

According to the *New York Daily News*, the civil liberties group requested the move following three separate March 4 incidents in which New York City police officers wounded four men, including a 23-year old man wanted for murder.

The ACLU charged that district attorneys are too closely involved with the police to investigate and prosecute cops who shoot and kill civilians.

"You can't expect people who deal with each other every day on a cooperative basis and depend on each other to do their jobs to turn around and investigate each other properly," noted Dorothy Samuels, ACLU's New York chief.

According to police department statistics, 22 civilians have been shot by city cops so far this year, eight of them fatally. Last year, NYCPD officers shot 126 persons, with 28 of the shootings resulting in death.

Feds pour another million into hunt for killer of Atlanta kids

Atlanta police, facing an increasing public clamor for a solution to the murders of 20 black children, received encouraging news from the Reagan Administration this month — more money, close to a million dollars, to involve the city's youth in the hunt, and the start of a 24-hour hotline to counsel parents and children.

The funding outlay, announced by Attorney General William French Smith at a March 5 press conference, will come from the Justice Department's discretionary budget and from other Federal agencies, and will be distributed to Atlanta through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Criminal Prevention.

Before the new Federal money was announced, the Feds had been providing Atlanta with aid in the form of 26 FBI agents and manpower assistance from other Federal agencies, as well as approximately \$250,000 in monetary aid.

Smith said the new aid would go towards enlisting the support of approximately 1,000 youths in searching through six of the black sections of Atlanta where the victims lived.

How do you get rid of messy fingerprints?

Georgia has some ideas.

See story on page 9

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Holdupmen increasing bank withdrawals

Another indicator of hard-pressed economic times has come from the FBI, which reports bank robberies increasing at a dramatic rate. According to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the FBI investigated 6,328 bank robberies for the year ending October 1, 1980, compared with 5,784 during the previous year and 4,554 in 1978.

Although historically, there have been questions raised concerning the accuracy with which the FBI Uniform Crime Reports mirrored the actual rates of crimes, especially those not reported to police, the bank theft figures released by the Bureau are still chilling.

This past year, Los Angeles had at least three bank robberies every day; both San Francisco and New York reported two per day. Banks are being robbed at twice the rate of last year in Baltimore, and eight other major American cities see banks robbed every other day. All told, robbers got nearly \$45 million during

fiscal 1980.

One reason for the increase, according to law enforcement officials, is the increasing spiral of inflation. Privately, some officials grumble about lenient courts letting robbers out on bail instead of sending them away to prison.

Perhaps more ominous than the soaring robbery rate at financial institutions is the increase in bank embezzlements.

"A year ago I was saying that losses from bank embezzlements were three times the losses from bank robberies," FBI Director William H. Webster told the *Washington Post* recently. "Today, they're five times the losses from bank robberies."

According to Webster, the average bank robbery only nets the criminal between \$1,000 and \$4,000. But embezzlements, many of which are sophisticated operations involving paper transfer of funds through computers, are averaging

close to half a million dollars a shot.

Webster says embezzlements often involve high-ranking officials in the company. "For some reason," Webster told the *Post*, "they think the money is theirs."

Although the FBI has been more involved in white-collar and organized crime investigations in recent years, some foresee a shift back to assisting local officials in bank robberies.

One reason is the increasingly violent nature of the crime. In the first half of last year, robbers used guns to threaten bank personnel in 1,800 holdups. In 104 cases during the same period, robbers threatened their victims with bombs.

The bureau currently has 400 agents assigned full-time to investigate bank robberies, but Webster isn't discounting the possibility that the number may increase.

In Detroit, the bureau has set up a program to stop the robbery increase, getting radio stations to break into their pro-

gramming when a robbery takes place and broadcast descriptions of the suspects. Rewards are also offered for help in captures.

In New York City, the FBI set up a joint squad with the city's police department, resulting in a number of successful investigations.

Webster says the robbery clearance rate is down from 63 percent to 50 percent and he believes one of the problems is that local agencies can't stay on a case to the same degree the FBI can. The first couple of days are crucial in solving a robbery, Webster noted. Often if the crime is not solved by then, it stays unsolved.

Robberies giving St. Louis the blues

In St. Louis County, Missouri, 32 bank robberies were reported in 1980, netting a total of \$98,867.

The number of robberies has increased steadily for the last three years and both county officials and the FBI pin the blame on the economy. Concern is also being voiced that violent robberies may increase after the cuts outlined in the Reagan Administration's budget begin to have an impact on the poor.

While emphasizing the links between the length of the unemployment rolls and the robbery rate, officials caution that the attraction for large sums of money is accompanied by a sizable risk — witnesses and bank surveillance equipment increase the odds for apprehension and conviction.

But FBI reports for eastern Missouri, which includes St. Louis, say there have been 10 bank robberies in the first two months of this year, compared with 50 for all of the previous year.

Continued on Page 12

Psyching out crime...

Researchers to study police use of ESP

By MICHAEL BALTON

A research team from Eastern Michigan University is delving into the mystical side of law enforcement, preparing a series of guidelines designed to aid police in using psychics to crack tough cases.

The research is being conducted by Marcello Truzzi and Ronald Westrum of the university's Department of Sociology and may turn out to be the largest project of its kind to examine the attitudes and experiences of police officials with psychics.

"We're only in the first phase of a several phase project," Truzzi told *Law Enforcement News* recently. "It's premature to say too much at this point because what we're trying to do now is get a network of people telling us about frequency. We've found that there is far more offering of this kind of aid than we expected."

As an indication of the volume of psychics who volunteer their services to police, Truzzi pointed to Atlanta's ongoing investigation on the murders of 20 children. "In that case, 1,300 letters had come in from various kinds of psychics around the country," he said. "One of the problems when you get a well-publicized crime is that a lot of these kinds of offers come out of the woodwork."

One of the ultimate goals of the Truzzi/Westrum project is to develop guidelines that law enforcement agencies could use to screen the flood of offers from psychics when the outcome of a sensationalized case is on the line.

"The first question is: how many of these people are trying to get into the act?" Truzzi noted. "The second question is how are they dealt with, and the third is, how many of them are actually used by the police? More seem to have been used than we thought. What happens when they are used is the fourth viable question."

Truzzi maintains a healthy skepticism in regard to the final question. He noted that well-known psychics are often brought into a case and tell police facts about the crime that they are already aware of, in order to establish credibility.

"It's common for the police to feel that the psychic had something special going," the sociologist said, "but they also seem to typically conclude that the

the psychic didn't really help them in the case."

Pointing to the situation in Atlanta, Truzzi observed that the noted psychic Dorothy Allison was brought into the case, but she has had little success in demystifying the multiple slayings for the police. "Atlanta seems to be a gross example of mishandling," he declared. "By bringing Allison in the way they did, allowing her to get all that publicity, I think she just messed things up, as far as I can tell."

The Truzzi/Westrum research effort is categorizing police use of psychics into two distinct classifications. "One is that which is done kind of privately and does not get any publicity," he said. "The other is a more sensationalized, profes-

Driving bookies buggy...

Omaha rates among tops in taps

When a bookmaker picks up a telephone to do business in Omaha, he's defying strong odds that the local police are listening in on the conversation.

A recent report in the *Omaha World-Herald* found that that city ranked fourth in the nation in 1979 in the number of wiretaps, with 16. Omaha followed Newark, New Jersey (29), New York City (28), and Suffolk County, New York (19).

Why so many wiretaps in Omaha compared with the rest of the nation? "We're aggressive here in gambling enforcement," said Lt. Robert Olson, the commander of the vice unit. "There's no other effective way to put gamblers out of business." Most of the taps were used for gambling investigations, but several were used in narcotics and murder cases.

Although final figures are not yet available for 1980, Omaha police feel that they continued at about the same pace last year.

Lt. Olson told the *World-Herald* that "although Omaha appears to have a considerable amount of gambling, there is little evidence of mob activity here."

"The fact that we're aggressive in the area of wiretapping is known to organized crime," he added.

Defendants in Omaha were successful in challenging two cases in 1980 involving major gambling and drug arrests. In

sional psychic — Allison, Peter Hurkos, those people. We seem to be finding more of the quiet ones than we expected."

Preliminary findings indicate that the "quiet" type of psychic is more effective in working with the police. Truzzi favors publicizing the use of psychics as a public relations strategy, but he noted that the public should be let in on the ESP of a case in a low-key manner.

"There are some very important positive functions of these psychics," he asserted. "Even if they are completely false, they may in fact be helpful. First, they make the local citizenry feel that everything humanly possible has been tried. That's important to public relations. And they may actually make an ambivalent

one case the court ruled that police may not use wiretaps in the initial stages of the investigation. The tap can be used only when other means have failed or appear likely to fail.

Chief Justice Norman Krivosha of the Nebraska Supreme Court told the *World-Herald* that he's not concerned with the number of wiretaps conducted by the Omaha police. There are adequate safeguards built into the wiretap laws, he said, and the police know that if they violate the law, they'll lose the case.

The frequent use of wiretaps has been the target of criticism from some quarters, however.

Samuel Walker, an associate professor at the University of Nebraska at Omaha and the president of the Nebraska Civil Liberties Union, told a reporter that "the organization believes wiretapping conflicts with Fourth Amendment prohibitions against general warrants and searches by government officials."

"The unrestricted use of wiretapping can too easily spread into other areas, such as eavesdropping on political groups," Walker continued.

James Davis, an Omaha attorney and former Secret Service agent, told the *World-Herald*: "Unfortunately, some police officers think that every time you have a tough case to crack, you should

use a wiretap."

Davis, who has investigated police corruption in Chicago and Indianapolis and testifies as an expert witness on wiretapping in other states, said it is easy for taps to be abused.

"When someone's phone is tapped, you're monitoring not just that person, but anyone who happens to be on the line," he said.

In addition, Davis contended, much of the personal conversation that is heard by police is passed on in casual conversation.

Lt. Olson disagrees with the critics. "The officers are sworn; they don't talk about it," he noted. "They don't even tell their wives what they hear."

The police maintain they're only listening in on bookmakers, narcotics dealers and other criminals, and that innocent people have nothing to fear.

— Ken Bovasso

In this Issue...

People & Places	4
Supreme Court Briefs	5
Criminal Justice Library	11
Public Forum	12
Burden's Beal	13
Job Openings	14
Upcoming Events	15
New Police Products	16

CJ education seen hampered by lack of scholarship

Despite significant gains in the quality of higher education in criminal justice and criminology over the past ten years, there remain some serious deficiencies within the academic discipline, according to a forthcoming report.

The major flaw noted by Dr. Richard H. Ward, project director of the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Higher Education, is the lack of emphasis on research and scholarship among many educators in the field.

To complicate matters, Ward said, development efforts within the discipline are hampered by a lack of agreement on the definition of the field.

The Joint Commission attempted to study this matter, he added, but with little success.

The commission, which consists of four members of the American Society of Criminology and four members of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, was formed in 1976 through a grant from LEAA's Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training (OCJET). It was intended to develop minimum standards for the academic discipline.

Although the panel's preliminary findings have already been published in a commission newsletter, the final draft of the report will not be published until next year. A symposium has been scheduled for September, at which time concerned parties will have a chance to add their own input to the commission's work.

"This approach affords concerned individuals an opportunity to review our



Commission director Richard Ward research findings and recommendations," Ward explained, "and hopefully improve upon the final report."

He went on to say that several studies have been conducted in the field over the past decade, and the commission's effort aims at putting them into perspective for future reference.

Dr. J. Price Foster, who was the director of OCJET when the Joint Commission project was funded, pointed out that this may be the most important study on the academic aspects of criminal justice and criminology that will emerge in the foreseeable future. The effort is the last of several major studies in this area, he observed, and is probably the largest

single effort focusing on criminology and criminal justice higher education.

The national manpower study released by LEAA in 1977 did address the educational field, but much of the data is almost ten years old, leading Ward to question some of the information. "It just isn't the same today as it was ten, or even five years ago," he said.

A faculty study conducted by the commission reveals that the criminology/criminal justice educators are relatively young, with 50 percent under the age of 40 and only about 8 percent over age 60. The youth of the faculty and of the field itself is further amplified by data on the number of years that faculty report being in their current position. More than half stated that they have been in their current spot for under five years.

The criminal justice education field is largely a white male preserve, according to the study, with about 91 percent of the faculty reported to be male and almost 92 percent Caucasian.

Nearly 37 percent of the educators in criminology and criminal justice indicated a master's degree to be the highest degree they had attained. A Ph.D. is the second most commonly held highest degree, with 32.8 percent, followed by a J.D., with 13.8 percent.

Jean Moore, who monitors the project for OCJET, said the results of the commission's study are likely to have wide-ranging ramifications because funding availability has dropped off significantly, and development funds for both pro-

	N	%
Age		
Less than 29 years	92	6.8
30-39 years	555	40.9
40-49 years	362	26.7
50-59 years	243	17.9
60 and above	92	6.7
Not reported	14	1.0
Totals	1358	100.0
Sex		
Female	122	9.0
Male	1231	90.6
Not reported	5	0.4
Totals	1358	100.0
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	1248	91.9
Black	44	3.2
Hispanic	13	1.0
Native American	29	2.1
Oriental	8	0.6
Asian	7	0.5
Other	2	0.1
Not reported	7	0.5
Totals	1358	100.0
Years in Current Position		
Less than 5 years	698	51.0
5-9 years	380	28.0
10-14 years	149	11.0
15 or more years	53	4.0
Not reported	78	6.0
Totals	1358	100.0

grams and faculty will be harder to obtain.

Those affiliated with the Joint Commission effort echoed Moore's sentiments, although they do not expect that their report will be an end-all, or that it will have all the answers. There is a feeling among the project staff, however, that the work of the commission could produce one of the single most important documents in the field since its inception.

The commission's project director cautioned that the minimum standards

Continued on Page 8

People & Places

In like Flynn, Philly officer's a life-saver

Philadelphia Police Officer Richard K. Flynn, who was rehired after being laid off last spring along with 600 other cops, got right back into the thick of things, saving a woman's life in the process.

The Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia gave Flynn its fourth annual Police Service Award last month for his

Fandel dead at 65

Samuel Fandel, 65, the police chief of New London, Connecticut, and a retired inspector with the New York City Police Department, died March 9 in New York's Lenox Hill Hospital after a long illness. His 32 years with the New York force included stints as an instructor at the



Chief Samuel Fandel Police Academy, as a detective unit commander and as commander of a number of uniform patrol precincts.

New London's chief since 1977, Fandel was widely credited with having instituted a number of reforms within the town's police department, including the introduction of merit exams for officers.

actions on August 23, 1980, when he subdued an armed suspect after finding a woman lying bleeding on the pavement.

Flynn, 27, was responding to a "man with a gun" call while in his patrol car. The officer was told of another woman who had been shot in a nearby house.

Although he suffered powder burns on his face from two point-blank shots fired by the gunman, Flynn was able to subdue the suspect, wounding him in the process. The gunman was charged with the murder of one of the women.

New head man in Ky.

Kentucky's new state police commissioner is 40-year-old Marion Campbell, a former director of the security and compliance division at state police headquarters. Campbell, appointed by Gov. John Y. Brown last month, was one of three choices recommended for the post by a citizens' search committee.

Campbell is a veteran state police official, having joined the force at age 21. He's known as a spit-and-polish cop who is ambitious, conscientious, and whose integrity is beyond reproach.

Changes have already been implemented in the state police since Campbell assumed the top post, including several new appointments and the merger of the internal investigations unit and the planning-and-analysis unit into the state force's legal office.

The new commissioner also plans a study of state and local law enforcement manpower in each of the state's 120 counties, and he may recommend increasing the state police contingents in counties with high crime rates.

Cotter pins down accreditation panel job

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, which was begun in 1979 to establish voluntary standards for law enforcement agencies, has appointed James V. Cotter as its executive director.

Cotter, most recently a consultant with a management research company, was inspector-in-charge at the FBI National Academy from 1962 through 1977, where

he was responsible for the training curriculum and faculty.

The new director also served as an adviser to the Police Task Force of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

Cotter, a graduate of Western Maryland College and the University of Virginia, lives in Fredericksburg, VA., with his wife, and three children.

Guillot takes helm in Missouri City

Missouri City, Texas, has a new police chief. He's 49-year-old Les Guillot, a member of the department since 1972 and the force's assistant chief since 1976.

Guillot fills a four-month old vacancy created by the City Council's firing of Chief Tommy Campos last fall for alleged improper conduct.

The council axed Campos after a three-month investigation into allegations that he had used police personnel to keep his wife under surveillance during divorce proceedings. Guillot had been acting police chief since the council's decision to remove Campos, who had run the department for 10 years.

The council split 4-to-3 on their decision to hire Guillot as permanent chief. Mayor John Knox, voting with the majority, said Guillot was "definitely the most qualified candidate in my mind."

"He has the respect of the other police officers in the department," the mayor told the *Houston Chronicle*.

Other council members disagreed, however. Councilwoman Carol Eguia told the *Chronicle*, "We interviewed four other candidates and two of them were currently police chiefs from cities about

the same as ours."

Guillot, whose salary will jump from \$25,000 to \$28,000, has said that morale problems resulting from the investigation into the former chief's behavior are a thing of the past.

He's long on training

Longmont, Colorado's, new police training officer is Fred Rainquet, 31, a native of Denver. As Longmont's first training officer, he will be involved in special staff training as well as heading the internal affairs and crime prevention department.

Rainquet was hired last month along with 13 other new employees as a result of recommendations made last September by a special assessment team.

Rainquet is an eight-year law enforcement veteran whose most recent post was with the Westminster Police Department, where he was a lieutenant and command officer in the field operations division. He has also been a detective with the Boulder County Sheriff's Department.

≡ SUPREME COURT BRIEFS ≡

By AVERY ELI OKIN



Almost 200 years ago, the Framers of the United States Constitution met in convention with the intention of producing a system of principles upon which the new nation would be governed and one which would also eradicate the vestiges of rule under the British Crown. Working toward the latter objective, the Convention, in a symbolic gesture, prohibited both Congress and the states from granting to any person a title of nobility. In a much more significant action, one designed to protect the liberty of individuals from the possible legislative irresponsibility of the government, the Convention also prohibited the passage of ex post facto laws.

An ex post facto law, in the words of one early Supreme Court decision, is one "which imposes a punishment for an act which is not punishable at the time it was committed, or imposes additional punishment to that then prescribed" *Cummings v. Missouri*, 4 Wall 227, 325-326 (1867). Relatively few prohibitions were placed in the Constitution, and only a handful of those prohibitions appear more than once. Commenting on the fact that the ex post facto prohibition is found in the Constitution in Article I, §9, clause 3 and Article I, §10, clause 1, the Court noted in a turn-of-the-century case that "so much importance did the Convention attach to [the ex post facto prohibition], that it is found twice in the Constitution" *King v. Missouri*, 107 U.S. 221, 227 (1883).

As a result of the fact that the prohibition is specifically set forth in Section 9, relating to the limitations on Congress,

and again at Section 10, relating to the limitations on the states, there has been a paucity of cases in the area. Last month, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in the area of corrections which dealt with an ex post facto law. That decision, as well as another full-text plenary decision in the area of prisoners' rights, are reviewed below.

Ex Post Facto Laws

In a unanimous decision delivered by Justice Marshall, the Supreme Court voided a Florida statute which reduced the amount of "gain time for good conduct" which is deducted from a convicted prisoner's sentence. It was found to be an unconstitutional ex post facto law where the crime was committed before the statute's enactment.

On January 31, 1976, the defendant in the present case committed a murder. He pleaded guilty to second-degree murder and was convicted and sentenced to 15 years, minus time already served, on May 13 of the same year. At the time of both the offense and the conviction, Florida Statute §944.27(1) (1975) provided a set formula for the deduction of gain time credits from the sentences "of every prisoner who has committed no infraction of the rules or regulations of the division, or of the laws of the State, and who has performed in a faithful, diligent, industrious, orderly and peaceful manner, the work, duties and tasks assigned to him." The statute required deductions to be made from a prisoner's sentence based upon the formula: "(a) five days per month off for the first and second year of the sentence; (b) ten days per month off for the third and fourth years of the sentence; (c) and fifteen days per month off the fifth and all succeeding years of his sentence."

In 1978, the Florida legislature repealed §944.27(1) and enacted a new for-

mula for the computation of monthly gain time deductions. Codified at Fla. Stat. §944.275(1) (1979), the new statute provided: "(a) three days per month off the first and second year of the sentence; (b) six days per month off the third and fourth years of the sentence; (c) nine days per month off the fifth and all succeeding years of the sentence."

Though the new statute was intended to go into effect on January 1, 1979, the State of Florida utilized the new formula in computing gain time for prisoners whose crimes were committed since the enactment in 1978 and also those persons who committed offenses prior to the date of enactment.

Acting on his own behalf, and without the assistance of legal counsel, the prisoner in this case sought to challenge the constitutionality of his imprisonment upon the theory that the new statute, as applied to him, was an ex post facto law, prohibited by the U.S. Constitution. In support of his position, the prisoner alleged that under the new formula for the computation of gain time his confinement in prison would be extended by "over 2 years, or approximately fourteen percent of his original 15-year sentence." The Florida Supreme Court summarily denied the constitutional challenge.

In its reversal of the decision by the Florida court and its remanding of the

case for further proceedings, the Supreme Court set forth the test for determining whether a criminal or penal law is ex post facto. If the law applies to events which occurred before its enactment and it works a disadvantage to the offender, the Court said, it may be considered ex post facto and thus prohibited by the Constitution. Both of the requirements were present in this case, inasmuch as the state admitted that it was utilizing the new formula to compute gain time deductions even though the prisoner's offense occurred almost three years before the effective date of the new statute.

The second requirement of the test, that of working a disadvantage to the prisoner, was also met since the statute on its fact "reduces the number of monthly gain time credits available to an inmate who abides by prison rules." As a consequence of the reduction in gain time, the Supreme Court determined that the prisoner in the present case would have to spend a longer prison if the new law was not declared unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court concluded that the new statute narrowed the prisoner's opportunity to gain an early release, "and thereby makes more onerous the punishment for crimes committed before its enactment. This result runs afoul of the

Continued on Page 13

Offenders take a hike as Oregon cuts extradition funds

Budget cuts mean red lines in an accountant's ledger and, often, red faces for politicians who must face angry constituencies. For cops in Oregon, however, slashes in funds have spelled the end of going after suspects in non-violent cases.

A limit on extradition funds that was imposed to insure that the funds would last until the end of the state's two-year fiscal period has led to cries of frustration from police, who feel that the limit ties their hands.

Oregon's governor sent a memo to district attorneys and law enforcement officials in October 1980, notifying them of the restrictions. Although the memo said the limit would be lifted in the future if other funds for extradition were found, money for the next state budget is uncertain right now.

It's not only locally that officials are feeling the pinch. Nationally, in order for a crime to be logged into the National Crime Information Center computer, which is then checked by police centers throughout the country, the originating officials have to be willing to extradite.

With the restrictions on extradition in Oregon, local officials are watching as crimes that normally would have been monitored throughout the country now rarely get reported beyond state boundaries.

The problem, of course, is money. According to the Portland Oregonian, it

costs an average of \$2,300 to bring a prisoner from New York City to Oregon, \$1,700 from Texas, \$1,500 from Missouri and \$900 from central California.

Alternatives exist, but in some cases the proposed solutions are more nettling than the problems. It has been suggested that the victim of the crime pay the extradition costs, yet one bank that had been victimized for \$60,000 refused to pay, saying they didn't want to start a precedent. Another possibility is for authorities to wait until they have more than one person in an area to extradite.

Still, the problem continues to vex police officials. In Casper, Wyoming, police were forced to free a man convicted of drug charges, a Class C felony, when Oregon officials said they couldn't extradite and asked that the released prisoner "be directed to the nearest Oregon correctional facility."

Oregon prison officials have yet to see the man walk through their doors.

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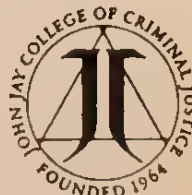
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Case law offers guidance in police discipline

Continued from Page 1

the conduct and the officer's fitness to perform his duties, the conduct must be of the type which common knowledge or department practice indicates is unbecoming, so that the officer has adequate notice that a violation may occur.

Foran v. Murphy, 342 N.Y.S. 2d 4 (1973). Upheld the forfeiture of 30 days' pay to an officer for lying during an official police department investigation, despite the fact that the grand jury failed to indict Foran for perjury. The failure to indict does not preclude subsequent departmental punishment for "conduct prejudicial to good order, efficiency, or discipline."

Brakwa v. Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, 293 N.E. 2d 349 (Ill. App. 1973). Holds that a police department rule pertaining to conduct unbecoming an officer and use of profane language did not apply to a police lieutenant's conversation with a private citizen outside the squad car when the lieutenant was not aware of the fact that his radio was set in a position to permit transmission of messages.

Rogenski v. Board of Fire and Police Commission 285 N.E. 2d 230 (Ill. 1972). Reversed the dismissal of a policeman for conduct unbecoming an officer. While giving an elderly woman a ride in his cruiser and while inadvertently leaving his radio on, the officer discussed politics and used profanities. The court held that the rules relating to conduct unbecoming an officer do not pertain to private conversations which are not intended to be overheard.

Another area that police administrators find themselves concerned with is employee criticism of superior officers and department operations:

Kannisto v. City and Country of San Francisco, 541 F. 2d 841 (9th Cir. 1976). Police department regulation proscribing unofficer-like conduct as tending to subvert good order, efficiency, or discipline of department, was not unconstitutionally vague as applied to a police lieutenant who was suspended for making disrespectful and disparaging remarks about a superior officer while addressing his subordinates during morning inspections.

Hanneman v. Breier, 528 F. 2d 750 (7th Cir. 1976). A police department confidentiality rule was unconstitutionally applied to officers who had distributed a letter confirming the existence of an internal police investigation, when the existence of the investigation had already been publicized and the letter contained no statements which were known to be false or which were made with reckless disregard for the truth.

Johnson v. Santa Clara, 106 Cal. Rptr. 862 (Ct. App. 1973). Holds that the suspension of a probation officer for posting a poem protesting his transfer did not violate First Amendment rights. The state must show the practical necessity of limiting First Amendment exercise, although in this case there was no showing of interference with the efficiency or delivery of the department's services. The disciplinary action was based on what poem revealed of employee's attitude toward superior authority.

Flynn v. Giarrusso, 321 F. Supp. 1295 (E.D. La. 1971). The suspension of a police officer for writing an article critical of police administration could not be sustained where it was based on regulations which were, on their face, unconstitutional, and the police officer was entitled to reinstatement, back pay and

other benefits he would have received had he not been suspended.

Muller v. Conlisk, 429 F. 2d 901 (7th Cir. 1970). A police department's rule prohibiting policemen from engaging in any activity, conversation, deliberation or discussion which is derogatory to the department or to any member or policy of the department was overbroad and invalid. The reprimand imposed for alleged violations of the invalid rule must be expunged from police officer's and held to be of no effect.

Brukiewa v. Police Commissioner, 263 A. 2d 210 (Md. 1970). A police officer's alleged public criticism of the police department — he stated that the reporting system and patrol procedure were problems, that the department's morale had "hit its lowest ebb," and that, in relation to what would happen within the next six months if the situation continued, "I feel the bottom is going to fall out of this city" — where the statements were not directed toward a superior with whom officer would come in daily or frequent contact and were not shown to have affected discipline or harmony or the general efficiency or effectiveness of the police department, did not go beyond the bounds of permissible free speech for which police officer could be disciplined.

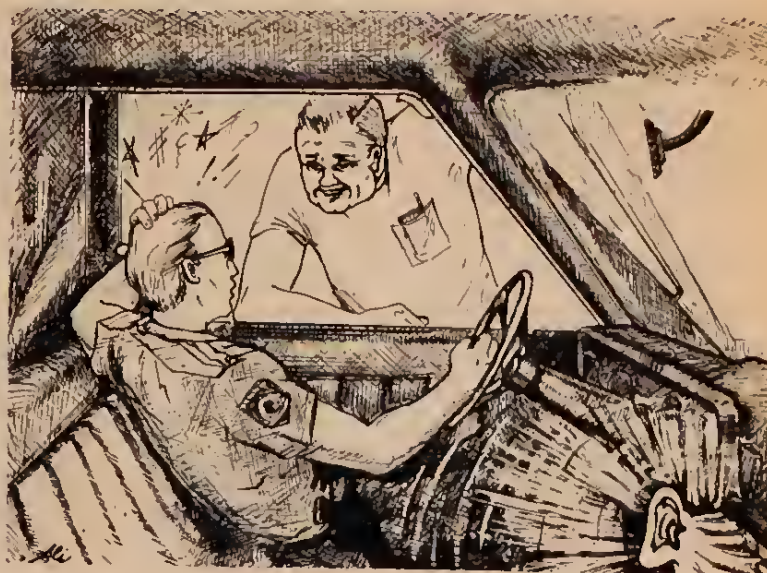
Another area which frequently becomes vague is that of dereliction of duty.

Stanton v. Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of Village of Bridgeview, 345 N.E. 2d 822 (Ill. App. Ct. 1976). Police officer's discharge for alleged neglect of duty based on his reporting 8-10 minutes late was overturned because the board had presented no evidence refuting the truth of the officer's explanation, which on its face appeared to be a valid and excusable reason for being late (mechanical difficulties with car). The court also held that 32 prior charges for which the officer had been reprimanded, though indicative of prior poor performance, could not be used to establish that he was guilty of the charge for which he had been dismissed.

Martin v. City of St. Martinville, 312 So. 2d 532 (La. Ct. App. 1975). The chief of police's dismissal for failure to report to work on any particular schedule, or to maintain office hours in accordance with a schedule that showed he was to "work" from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. each day, was overturned. It was held that no police department could operate effectively if all policemen, including the chief of police, were to remain in the station during all hours of their scheduled duty.

DeSalvatore v. City of Oneonta, 369 N.Y.S. 2d 820 (App. Div. 1975). Upheld a one-month suspension of the chief of police for neglect of duty. The court ruled that there was sufficient evidence that the chief should have known about planned demonstrations and prepared for them. The Board of Public Safety was justified in concluding that chief should be blamed for department's inability to cope with the demonstrations.

Marino v. Los Angeles, 110 Cal. Rptr. 45 (Ct. App. 1973). A police officer had admitted to four counts involving falsification of police records in an effort to conceal that he had failed to report a felony, and was also found guilty of wearing another officer's uniform with knowledge that it was not his and failing to attempt to locate true owner. In addition, officer's personnel records showed that on two occasions during an eating period he had neglected his duties and



failed to take proper enforcement action in the field when serious crimes were reported to him by involved victims and that he projected a negative attitude towards his job responsibilities. In light of this, the officer's dismissal from the police department was not found to constitute an abuse of discretion for neglect of duty.

Stafford v. Firemen's & Policemen's Civil Service Commission, 355 S.W. 2d 555 (Tex. Civ. App. 1962). Holds that the police officer's failure to make a complaint regarding the existence of prostitutes subjected him to removal regardless of any alleged instruction from a superior officer, and that there was substantial evidence to support the decision that the detective was properly dismissed for conduct prejudicial to good order.

There should be, in any rules document, some indication of what an officer can expect of his department in the way of disciplinary action. The discipline must not be too severe with regard to the seriousness of the infraction.

Garsik v. Frank, 387 N.Y.S. 2d 22 (App. Div. 1976). (mem.) A penalty of reprimand for a first offense and a fine equal to three day's pay for two subsequent offenses was upheld in the case of an officer who was found guilty of wearing unauthorized accessories on uniform, failure to wear cap and cap device, and a failure to carry handcuffs, revolver, and holster.

Slominski v. Codd, 382 N.Y.S. 2d 773 (App. Div. 1976). Upheld dismissal of police officer for his abuse of power in issuing summonses against a restaurant for alleged violations of law after he believed he was overcharged for meals there. A fellow officer who engaged in the

same conduct was merely fined 15 days' pay. The court found no abuse of discretion in view of the fact that the latter officer had never been guilty of misconduct during his 17 years of service, while the dismissed officer had been guilty of numerous instances of misconduct during his four years with the department.

Silverstein v. Goddin, 389 N.Y.S. 2d 609 (App. Div. 1976). Held that in view of the petitioner's 26 years of service and his previously unblemished record, the penalty of a two-month suspension without pay imposed by the city comptroller for insubordination was disproportionate. It was reduced to suspension without pay for 15 days.

Rubenstein v. Murphy, 353 N.Y.S. 2d 182 (App. Div. 1974). The dismissal of a police officer on misconduct charges which were filed after the officer was granted disability retirement, effective at a later date, which would have given him the benefit of unused annual and terminal leave, was found to be an excessive penalty where the officer had 30 years of service leading to a service-connected disability. An appropriate punishment would be suspension and loss of pay up to the date of retirement.

The next article in this series will discuss areas of discipline concerning employees who fail to pay debts, fail to adhere to hairstyle regulations, have been disciplined for law performance, and who are accused of mistreatment of prisoners.

(Robert T. Shockey has been police chief of Hazelwood, Missouri, since 1971. The current president of the Missouri Police Chiefs Association, he also heads the Greater St. Louis Board of Governors.)

No sour grapes as Vines works on Charlotte force's structure and morale

Continued from Page 1

novative and creative anymore. What you have to do is establish this creative atmosphere, an innovative atmosphere and that's not the easiest thing to do."

Interviewed again recently for LEN after taking the Charlotte pose, Vines called his new department "basically a sound organization."

But the chief said he saw a number of areas for improvement. "The department was too fragmented," he said. "There was a lack of an adequate information flow, and it was placing too much of a burden on commanders. There was difficulty in creating quality cases for the district attorney."

The changes recommended and instituted by Vines sprang from his own personal insights and philosophy as well as utilization of the resources of his new department.

"We used department studies, had input from the department," he said. "It made...[those changes] more palatable than it might have been."

Asked whether he was brought in to Charlotte because of a perceived need by officials for change, Vines replied, "it's quite possible."

He said his officers have a positive attitude now. "We've created a change-oriented atmosphere. Morale is quite acceptable now."

**If you don't take it
you can't make it.**

"We made it!"



We made it? Maybe, but it just might wind up in the hands of the courts one more time as NYC tries to fill out its ranks again.

Off to the races...

Black group wary of new NYCPD recruitment drive

Continued from Page 1
a valid test. He set an interim quota of one-third black or Hispanic applicants for the force until the city could develop an acceptable testing procedure.

Of the applicants deemed eligible according to the last test results, 9.06 percent were black and 9.36 percent were Hispanic.

Although New York Mayor Edward

Koch had said at the time of the appellate ruling that racial hiring quotas were "abhorrent" and "anathema," he did allow the department to recruit new officers under the court-imposed standard while its counsel continued to explore legal redress and the formulation of new exams.

Rosemary Carroll, the assistant police commissioner for civil matters, said the new tests are a direct result of the appeals

court verdict.

Capt. Leonard Kaplan, Inspector Hoehl's executive officer, elaborated and said that the new tests were designed with the help of industrial psychologists from outside the department.

According to Hoehl, a tutorial program is scheduled to help applicants pass muster with the new exam. He said the program would be held at 11 separate locations throughout the city, although he didn't know how the program would be funded. Nonetheless, he said, he had received assurances that the money would be forthcoming from either governmental or private sources, or a combination of both.

Hoehl also said a staff had been specifically appointed to help with minority recruitment, including one black lieutenant, two black sergeants, and a support staff to assist the drive.

The department plans to sell its new program to the Guardians and other police fraternal organizations at a Brotherhood-in-Action meeting March 24.

Still Guardians president Cousar claimed that his and other fraternal organizations weren't given sufficient time before being consulted about the psychologists used to design the tests. He also said minority members of Hoehl's

recruitment program weren't chosen until after the policymakers had been picked.

"All of the policymakers had been chosen and all of them were white," Cousar noted.

Cousar also charged that, far from attempting to recruit more minorities into the department with the new test, the police were systematically attempting to exclude minorities from the list of available recruits on the last exam.

At least 500 minority recruits had been excluded for medical reasons, he noted, "when we have doctors willing to go on the line saying they should not be excluded."

Asked if his organization plans further legal action as a result of the new exam procedure, Cousar said the group plans to "wait and see what happens."

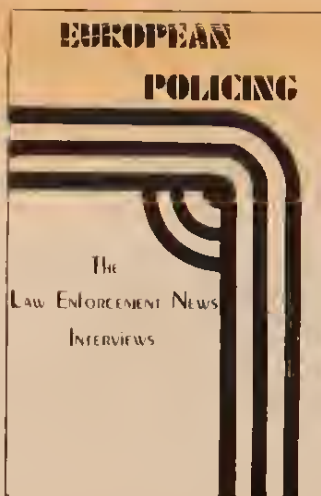
"Under affirmative action, you have to get results," he said. "If they don't get the appropriate results, we'll return to court as soon as we get the results."

EUROPEAN POLICING

The
Law Enforcement News
Interviews

edited, with an introduction by
Michael Balton

with a Preface by
P.J. Stead



In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and Great Britain. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on Law Enforcement News, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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Report due on CJ education planning standards

Continued from Page 4

project should not be confused with the accreditation efforts of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. "We are not interested in accrediting," Ward said, "but rather in providing a set of standards for the field which can be used for self-analysis and planning."

He added that there are many arguments and issues which will need to be resolved in the coming years, one of which will be the ultimate housing of programs within a college campus. "Research indicates that most programs are moving toward a liberal arts, social sciences emphasis, and away from the vocational model," Ward observed. "What appears to be emerging on some campuses now may be viewed as a professional program, similar to business education or other professional studies."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The results of the first Law Enforcement News reader survey are starting to roll in, and your suggestions are being carefully collated and analyzed for planning purposes.

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Some day my prints will come...

Fingerprint ID's take giant step in Georgia

When the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) was established by state statute in 1973, among its mandates was the responsibility for receiving, classifying, identifying and verifying all fingerprints for Georgia law enforcement agencies.

But officials concede that, up until recently, a gap in technology was allowing scores of criminal suspects to leave local police stations because of the lack of positive fingerprint identification. That

gap may now be closing as a result of the introduction of high-speed facsimile transmitters at the Crime Information Center's headquarters in Atlanta, as well as at the Atlanta Department of Public Safety and at the Columbus, Georgia, Police Department.

Until now, the fingerprints of anyone arrested in Georgia had to go through a tedious procedure of messenger delivery, or through the mail, from the local station to GCIC headquarters or to the FBI

for positive identification. Local officials then had to wait for a reply either by phone or through a computer terminal printout.

The facsimile transmitters just installed in Georgia allow law enforcement personnel to send high resolution facsimiles of fingerprints, photos and other data from one location to another over telephone lines. Litton Industries, the company that makes the Policefax[®] equipment Georgia uses, says that the machines can produce the copies in as little as nine minutes.

According to a company spokesman, the equipment "can transmit fingerprint cards long distance over ordinary telephone lines with such high resolution that they are acceptable court evidence."

In introducing the new technology at a press conference last month, Georgia Gov. George Busbee noted: "Under constitutional guarantees, arrested suspects must be brought speedily to a preliminary hearing before a judicial officer so that bail and release can be determined. But suspects using false identification are often released before positive fingerprint identification can be produced."

"Acquisition of this equipment by the state, Atlanta and Columbus will greatly reduce this possibility in those areas," Busbee observed.

The system Georgia is using is a self-contained, instantaneous dry-process that involves neither a photographic darkroom nor other processing. A standard 8"x8" fingerprint card or other materials are hand-inserted into the tabletop transmitter at the originating

location and finished hard copies are taken off the recording end of the system.

The process is not new to the law enforcement field, with installations already operating at FBI headquarters, the Drug Enforcement Administration's office in Washington, and in almost 200 police departments across the country.

The introduction of the unit in Georgia means that a local police station in, say, Columbus, can send a suspect's fingerprints, photo or other information, printed or graphic, via phone lines to the GCIC recorder in Atlanta, or directly to the FBI's receiving unit in the nation's capital. Identification personnel would then run the necessary check to see if the prints or photos match the information in their files, and then reply by phone or computer hookup.

Gov. Busbee said the plan is eventually to have approximately a dozen other Policefax transmitters installed in other local and county agencies in his state, and linked to the Crime Information Center. The list of proposed sites includes Whitfield, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Chatham and Glynn Counties, as well as the Augusta, Marietta, Albany, Valdosta and Rome municipal police departments.

The proposed electronic fingerprint network would suit the GCIC just fine if things come off as planned. Officials are optimistic that the installation of the facsimile equipment throughout the state will mean less time spent on information retrieval and verification and fewer suspects walking out police station doors scot-free.



Georgia's telephone-based fingerprint verification system revolves around a transmitting unit that converts prints or arrest data into electronic signals (top) and a recorder that reproduces the fingerprints at the receiving site in Atlanta.

POLICE STUDIES

Now in its second year of publication, *Police Studies: The International Review of Police Development* has established itself as a forum for researchers and scholars to discuss international law enforcement issues. *Police Studies* provides an exchange of ideas and techniques from contributors in police departments and academies and in universities and research centers. Among the topics discussed in articles are: police agency size, crime prevention, the role of the police executive, terrorism and the media, police collective bargaining, college education for police, the role of detectives in the police work, Victorian police, attitudes toward women police, productivity studies, and studies of police patrol work.

In accordance with the international scope of *Police Studies*, a number of articles have appeared in it concerning the police in foreign countries. During the last year and a half, articles have been published on the organization and functions of law enforcement agencies in England, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Canada, France, Scotland, Israel, and Japan. For scholars and police administrators interested in comparing American law enforcement organization with police in other countries, these articles have provided useful, alternative solutions to social and organizational problems facing American officials.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

We read and review:

Outsider gets inside view of street-level policing

Policing. By Adrian Kinnane. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, Inc. 1979. 148 pp.

Adrian Kinnane wrote this book because, as he says in the preface of the book, three years prior he felt terrible. Apparently the graduate student in clinical psychology was bored dealing with other people's theories and decided he needed some lab work. The lab he chose was the streets of Baltimore. The lab coat he wore was the uniform of the Baltimore Police Department.

As with many theory-oriented academicians, Kinnane went through a metamorphosis that gave him a new perspective on police and their work. Some may say he became a realist, others

that he was co-opted by the system.

Kinnane went through all of the training and became a sworn member of the Baltimore P.D. The book is reminiscent of Jonathan Rubinstein's *City Police* (Ballantine Books, 1973). But unlike Rubenstein's detailed description of police work in Philadelphia, Kinnane gives us a view of police work in general.

The author took great pains not to identify the city he wrote about, only to have the city identified in his biographical sketch on the dust cover. He describes various types of police behavior, not in a condemning or laudatory manner, but in a way that attempts to explain this behavior.

For instance, in the chapter dealing with policing the ghetto, the author tells us that the "behavior of teenage black males does more to prejudice an officer against blacks than any other factor." Kinnane then goes on to support this argument, doing it in a way that may be an eye-opener for police and non-police alike.

If for no other reason, the book is worth reading for Kinnane's accurate description of the "styles of policing." He takes James Q. Wilson's "watchman," "legalistic," and "service" styles several steps further. Whereas Wilson's descriptions dealt with entire departments, Kinnane deals with the individual.

Kinnane's five styles are "safe," "producing," "crime-fighting," "avoiding," and "street policing." Any police officer reading the vivid descriptions of these styles will recognize himself and others. Kinnane's police perception shines in this area.

If I have a complaint about the book, it was with the chapter titled "Notes to Scientists, Especially Psychologists." It dealt with how social scientists can eliminate some of the barricades that hamper research of the police. It is a good chapter, to be sure, but it could be more appropriate as an article in a social science journal, where it would hit a larger part of the audience for which it was written.

Somehow I have the impression that Kinnane joined the Baltimore P.D. with the intention of writing a book (or a doctoral dissertation, which this book may be), but this is not to take anything away from Kinnane. He has done a fine job in articulating the police personality. It is not all inclusive; however, it will make an excellent ancillary reading in any criminal justice course dealing with the police.

—Kenneth L. Bovasso
Omaha Police Division

Read a good book lately?

Tell us about it. LEN will publish reader contributed reviews of newly published books relating to criminal justice. Send submissions to the editor.

Surveying the job market:

Career guide makes order out of chaos

Opportunities in Law Enforcement. By James Stinchcomb. VGM Career Horizons. 1980. 154 pp.

This small volume, a recently updated version of a book originally published in 1971, should prove extremely helpful to anyone considering a career in law enforcement or to those who find themselves counseling young people who are in the process of choosing their careers. Not only does it contain a good deal of information useful to any potential police officer, it also acts as guide to career opportunities at the local, state and Federal levels. In doing so, it clarifies what often seems to be a chaotic welter of agencies with vaguely defined and/or overlapping jurisdictions.

The book begins with a brief history of policing in America, then discusses selection procedures and entry requirements for various agencies; descriptions of salaries, employment conditions and opportunities for advancement follow. It concludes with a chapter on related careers, capsule descriptions of relevant

national associations and agencies, and several useful appendices. The entire volume is written in a style that is simple and straightforward, making its contents easily accessible to young people just beginning to consider career choices, as well as to their elders and counselors.

The only objection that the reader might lodge against this book is that it presents too positive a picture of law enforcement careers. There is a section on "The Element of Danger" and another on "Frustrations," which list long hours, shift work, public apathy, and loss of idealism. There is no mention of possible layoffs in times of fiscal crisis, of the lack of opportunities for specialized training or advancement to be found in many smaller agencies, or of policy that is dictated by political rather than professional considerations. The brief section on women police officers pays little attention to the problems such officers face in gaining full acceptance by their peers and there is no discussion of the special situation of the minority police officer. Nor is

there any discussion of the tensions surrounding collective bargaining. Mention of such issues would present a more balanced and realistic picture to the potential police officer.

Nevertheless, the usefulness of this volume is substantial. It should prove a potent tool in attracting well-qualified young people to law enforcement careers.

Dorothy H. Bracey
Executive Director
Criminal Justice Center, New York

The Cashless Society: stealing without handling the green

The Cashless Society: EFTS At The Crossroads. By August Bequai. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1981. 298 pp \$21.95.

A society without paper money? Push a button and have funds transferred electronically to pay the rent, the telephone bill and your babysitter? Steal millions electronically? Destroy a corporate competitor at the push of a button? Make traditional felons obsolete? This scenario is closer than you think, August Bequai tells us in his fourth and, perhaps, best book.

In his new work, Bequai discusses the recent developments and forces that have propelled us into the Electronic Fund Transfer Systems (EFTS), "the precursor of a cashless society." His main theme is that EFTS is a new technology "at the crossroads," and the way we meet its challenges will affect every facet of our future society. Bequai presents a detailed analysis and review of the legal, social and economic issues involved, in a thoroughly readable and always interesting manner.

He demonstrates that we are already on the threshold of this new society, where key financial transactions are processed electronically, and discusses the present (and potential) impact of this new technology on privacy, banking, retail and credit operations, our police and prosecutorial structures, and a host of other private and governmental areas.

Bequai also devotes considerable portions of his book to a discussion of how EFTS will affect white collar and organized crime, security, terrorism, and national transactions. The author, who has an established reputation as an expert in the field of computer and white-collar crime, has written a readable and enjoyable book that will undoubtedly be used as a text in the future, and one that private and public officials would do well to read. The "cashless society" is upon us, and Bequai capably examines its present and potential impact.

—John V. Graziano
Assistant Inspector General
U.S. Department of Commerce

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Chief Justice's caveats and the future of CJ

We Americans have become accustomed to the constant complaint of crime in this nation and the suggested solutions of politicians and public officials. Skepticism and frustration have been our

PUBLIC FORUM By MARTA KLEIN

most common responses to their words, for we have dealt with the same arguments for decades, and no substantial changes have been effected. In a system which is an amalgam of agencies that in many instances work against each other instead of for a common goal, we sometimes forget that the true dispensation of justice occurs when there is a balancing of the rights of the alleged/convicted offenders on one side and society in its entirety on the other.

In spite of our past skepticism, when the same problems and solutions are the subject of an unprecedented speech by the Chief Justice of the United States to the nation's largest lawyers' organization, we cannot react other than with relief and hope. Chief Justice Burger's comments and warnings are welcome, pertinent, and timely, as there is no doubt that crime is threatening to erode the very basic institutions on which this country was founded. His speech comes at a time when legislatures in various states are seriously considering the passage of laws requiring more severe penalties. Among these laws we find mandatory sentences for certain types of crimes with no provisions for parole release.

Parole, perhaps one of the few incentives motivating prisoners to do well while in confinement, is now under attack from several politically powerful groups. Probation, recognized by many as the most viable alternative to the treatment of many offenders, is being undermined by a lack of public support which results in shortages of personnel and limited allocation of funds to provide the necessary services to those "treated" in the community. As a result of the failure of the juvenile courts, many of the nation's youngsters are joining the "revolving door" of the criminal justice system and will continue their life of crime when they become adults.

Under these prevailing conditions, Chief Justice Burger has addressed the nation, via the American Bar Association, to effect a much needed public consciousness-raising. He said essentially that if we

are not able to control the crime problem this nation's basic foundation will collapse.

The American Constitution, the most flexible document ever written for the functioning of a government, has been mistakenly interpreted in many instances. Too often the granting of offender's rights has surpassed the rights of society. However, other rights to which offenders are constitutionally entitled have been entirely ignored or violated by the various components of our criminal justice system, with the end result that a great number of offenders return to the community embittered by a system which was designed to dispense justice with fairness and equal treatment under the law. In dealing with offenders, we have ignored the idea that the most fundamental right they have is to be treated as human beings regardless of the seriousness of the offense, their ethnic background, or the jurisdiction where the offense was committed.

In his address, Chief Justice Burger touched nearly every phase of the system, beginning with the formal charge that a crime has allegedly been committed, his or her right to bail, the provisions of a speedy trial, the number of appellate reviews of a case, and finally, upon conviction and sentence, the kind of treatment that should be given to the offender by the correctional system.

Following this analysis, the question remains: How do we implement Chief Justice Burger's recommendations? Do we just allocate more money to insure the expeditious processing of cases in the courts? Do we provide more funds to build larger and better prison facilities? Do we provide more resources for treatment in institutions and community-based correctional programs? Do we add more police officers to our police forces? Will all this suffice? The solutions are difficult and painstaking.

Public apathy only encourages the failure of legislators to pass laws and appropriate funds to operate a better system. This, combined with the lack of understanding and coordination within the various components of the system, results in the lack of conclusive findings as to what works most effectively in dealing with criminal offenders. We must pinpoint some of the basic problems; we must resolve to raise our hopes that crime can be controlled and reduced to a manageable size. We need to mobilize across the nation to understand that solutions to

the crime wave are within our grasp. We must realize that it is in our individual and joint power to make this country a safe place to live. Notwithstanding our crime rate, we are still the country to which people of other nations want to emigrate. A nation that can send men to the moon must not succumb to uncontrolled social deviance.

For decades, commissions and task forces have been created from the Federal to the local level to study crime causation, its proposed cures, and methods to implement an effective criminal justice system. Endless reports have been written describing the problems and offering solutions. What have we done wrong? Where have we failed? Do we truly believe that offenders can be rehabilitated? Do we believe that speedy trials, as mandated by the Constitution, will be possible without a substantial increase in the number of judges, court personnel, prosecutors and defense attorneys (resulting in an increased burden on the already over-taxed citizenry)? Do we agree with Chief Justice Burger that non-violent first offenders should be placed under intensive community supervision and treatment, which requires an increase in the probation agency's budget, and a great deal of community resources to restore the offender to a productive life?

Do we share his concern that prisons should have "decent surroundings" where rehabilitation can take place if adequate programs are provided? If the answers to these questions are negative, are we willing, in an introspective analysis, to realize that the answers must be affirmative just to begin our fight against crime?

Does the acceptance of parole as a positive notion in correctional treatment have a place in Chief Justice Burger's suggestions? Many professionals believe that it does. Undoubtedly we believe that early release to the community wherein the offender will be under intensive supervision by well-qualified and trained personnel, will assist him or her in developing those desirable habits and skills that the Chief Justice noted. As a precondition to parole eligibility, there should be a requirement that inmates show educational progress by being able to read, write and do basic arithmetic.

Now that we have established the problems to be faced, if we wish to make a change possible, how do we implement the Chief Justice's recommendations? I suggest the following:

To The Concerned Citizens

- Develop an awareness of the need to consolidate efforts to fight against crime.
- Realize the fact that the components of the criminal justice system cannot win this "war" by going it alone.
- Accept the notion that most incarcerated offenders will eventually return to our communities as embittered recidivists or as reformed ex-offenders, depending upon the success of the rehabilitative efforts made during their confinement.
- Accept that many offenders will be "treated" in the community, and that acceptance and assistance will be needed from everyone to help the individual in the attempt to become a law-abiding, productive citizen by providing employment to them.
- Support the reallocation of funds, not to build more prisons to send more offenders away for longer periods of incarceration, but to change prisons to become "decent surroundings" for those who must be confined, and to implement innovative plans for those non-violent offenders who will be kept in the community under supervision, or who will return as parolees.

To the Professionals

in the Criminal Justice System

- Adhere to the cardinal principle that swift and certain punishment is more effective than delayed and severe punishment.
- Place limitations on the use of bail release for those individuals whose criminal record, seriousness of the instant offense, and overall predictability of future criminal behavior are believed to be a threat to society if released.
- Guarantee speedy trial procedures to all defendants. Limit or eliminate plea bargaining.
- Extend the holding of *Stone v. Powell*, limiting Federal court review to all alleged constitutional abuses by state police personnel against defendants where the state courts have not given a full and fair review, instead of only those involving alleged search and seizure violations, as was the decision in that case.
- Divert from the system, preferably before conviction, those individuals not believed to be criminally oriented, and whose offense has not been categorized as serious.
- Review past interpretations of constitutional decisions, when new cases are decided, to balance the rights of the offender.

Continued on Page 13

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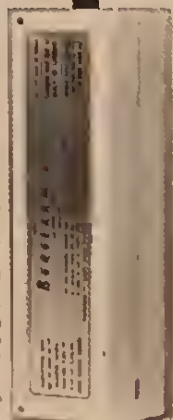
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Peering into the crystal ball:

Police use of psychics under scrutiny in Michigan

Continued from Page 3

suspect do something. If the suspect believes in their powers, he might even confess."

Another aspect of the research will focus on a comparison of the police use of psychiatrists and the employment of psychics to track down criminals. Truzzi observed that the two are not that dissimilar.

"Both of them are used to draw profiles of potential suspects," he said. "To some degree, the psychiatrists are flying by the seat of their pants too."

"But the rules are a little different," he continued. "In the case of psychiatrists, the police tend to give them all the information they can. In the case of the psychic, they're constantly testing them by withholding information. In that

sense, the psychiatrist has a better chance of solving the case."

One of the problems the research team is having in moving their study along is in obtaining information from police officials who have used psychics to help solve crimes. Truzzi is planning to draft a survey which he hopes to distribute through a major police publication.

"We're throwing a big net out, hoping to catch some good fish. That's what it comes down to," he said.

The researchers have already amassed what may be the largest amount of material ever collected on the subject in this country. "I'm going through over 200 separate items trying to create a casebook approach to it," Truzzi said. "The second thing we're doing is trying to establish a network of contact with as many people as we can, so we can validate or check the

reliability of some of this stuff."

As is usually the case with groundbreaking research, the project is having difficulty finding financial backers. What is unusual is that the study to this date is totally unfunded.

"It's just a labor of love essentially," the sociologist said. "I put out a journal and I'm in the process of putting together a Center for Scientific Anomaly Research. The center will be the producer of the journal and will also have the psychic project."

In the meantime, Truzzi has invited criminal justice practitioners who may have information on the police/psychic phenomenon to contact him at: Eastern Michigan University, Department of Sociology, Ypsilanti, MI 48197. Telephone: (313) 487-0012.

Supreme Court Briefs...

Continued from Page 5

prohibition against ex post facto laws." (Weaver v. Graham, No. 79-5780, decision announced February 24, 1981.)

Prisoners — Interstate Detainers

Dividing 6-to-3, the Supreme Court held as a matter of Federal law that prisoners transferred pursuant to the provisions of the Interstate Agreement on Detainers "are not required to forfeit any pre-existing rights they may have under state or Federal law to challenge their transfer to the receiving State."

The Interstate Agreement on Detainers, a 1956 compact between the 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States Government, came into existence as the result of the work of the Council of State Governments. The agreement establishes "procedures by which one jurisdiction may obtain temporary custody of a prisoner incarcerated in another jurisdiction for the purpose of bringing that prisoner to trial."

In April 1976, the prisoner in the present case was convicted in a Pennsylvania state court of robbery, and was sentenced to 30 years in the State Correctional Institution at Graterford. Shortly thereafter the Camden County, New Jersey, prosecutor's office filed a detainer against the prisoner. In May 1977, the prosecutor's office filed a "Request for Temporary Custody" pursuant to Article IV of the Detainer Agreement in order to bring the prisoner to Camden to stand trial on charges of robbery and other offenses.

To prevent his transfer, the prisoner acted without the assistance of counsel and filed a class action complaint the following month in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The complaint requested injunctive and monetary relief under Title 42 U.S.C. §§1981 and 1983 on two causes of action. First, that the superintendent and others had violated the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Constitution by "failing to grant him the pre-transfer hearing that would have been available had he been transferred pursuant to the Extradition Act." The prisoner further contended that the Due Process clause was also violated in that he had not been informed of his right under Article IV(a) of the Detainer Agreement to petition the Pennsylvania governor to disapprove New Jersey's request for custody.

The District Court dismissed the prisoner's complaint in October 1977 "for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted." Following the dismissal of the complaint, the prisoner was transferred to New Jersey, where he was convicted and sentenced to a 9½-year prison term, to be served concurrently with his 30-year sentence in Pennsylvania. After sentencing, he was returned to the Pennsylvania State Correctional Institution.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit set aside the District Court's judgment and remanded the case for further proceedings. The appellate court concluded that as a matter of statutory construction the prisoner "had a right under Art. IV(d) of the Detainer Agreement to the procedural safeguards, including a pre-transfer hearing, which are provided for in §10 of the Extradition Act."

Under the Extradition Act, a prisoner has the right to a pre-transfer hearing at which he is informed of the receiving state's request for custody, his right to counsel, and the right to petition the court to challenge the request. No similar explicit provision is included in the De-

tainer Agreement.

Writing for the Supreme Court majority, which included Justices White, Marshall, Blackmun, Powell and Stevens, Justice Brennan noted that the drafters of the Detainer Agreement intended for prisoners transferred under the agreement to enjoy all the protections available to those prisoners transferred under extradition orders. Support for this conclusion was found in the legislative history of the Detainer Agreement, which contained numerous references to the fact "that the primary purpose of the Agreement is to protect prisoners against whom detainers are outstanding."

Dissenting were Justices Rehnquist, Stewart and Chief Justice Burger, who reasoned that the Detainer Agreement was a state statute, not a Federal one, and that consequently the proper forum for interpretation of its meaning was a state court. Summing up the dissenters' view is the statement that in "a remarkable feat of judicial alchemy the Court today transforms state law into Federal law." (Cuyler v. Adams, No. 78-1841, decision announced January 21, 1981.)

Public Forum: a prescription for positive change

Continued from Page 12

ters with the rights of society to be free from crime.

- Make mandatory an annual in-service training period for law enforcement personnel from the smallest to the largest agencies. This training should include the latest developments in techniques of law enforcement as well as the latest decisions of the local and Federal courts dealing with law enforcement.

- Provide legal avenues to ventilate inmate grievances to guarantee complete observance of constitutional rights. This would prevent the recurrence of prison violence which seems to threaten many of our Federal, state and local penal institutions.

To the Offenders

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- Would you like to have a color television in your home without worrying that it is going to be stolen?
- Would you like to know that your mother, daughter or sister can walk in the street in the middle of the night without having to worry that she will be raped, punched, kicked, mugged or murdered?

All of these things could happen if we but decide to make it happen. It will require prompt, willing and persistent efforts, but it is clearly worth the effort.

(The author is an assistant professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at C. W. Post Center, Long Island University, Greenvale, New York.)



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Forever hold your banner high: AFI, the professional investigator's advocate

It's a safe bet that the only folks who favor waste, fraud, and corruption in government are wasters, frauds and corrupters. Opposing them is as American as baseball, apple pie and the flag, and the investigators who do the job earn the applause of the nation, whether they're gun-toting FBI agents or the unsung probers who unravel food-stamp frauds and expose welfare scams. Just about everyone agrees that these investigators ought to be free of the taint of politics.

There was some consternation in the law enforcement community, then, when on his Inauguration Day, President Reagan fired 13 inspectors general and two acting inspectors general who headed investigations for 15 Federal agencies. Their positions had been established by law in 1978, and that law's chief sponsor, Rep. L.H. Fountain (D.N.C.) charged that the President's action "has inevitably given the appearance of an attempt to politicize these vitally important offices." Several other members of Congress joined in criticizing the President.

Mr. Reagan said that investigating fraud, waste and corruption would be an important priority of his Administration. Adding that he needed to have the "fullest confidence" in the integrity and ability of inspectors general, he invited the fired executives to reapply for the jobs. His press secretary said the President was looking for inspectors general who are "meaner than a junkyard dog when it comes to ferreting out waste and mismanagement."

Members of Congress were not alone in raising an eyebrow over the firings. Among those urging the President to reconsider was the Association of Federal Investigators (AFI), a small but feisty organization composed of investigators and law enforcement officers from most Federal agencies. In a letter to Mr. Reagan, the officers and executive committee of AFI urged him "to review and evaluate the qualifications and accomplishments of each individual inspector general and consider them for reappointment."

The AFI leaders added, "We believe you will find there are inspectors general whose record of accomplishments is impressive and who have earned the respect of the law enforcement and investigative community at the Federal, state and local levels, as well as the various U.S. Attorneys and others who administer our criminal justice system."

The AFI named no names, but according to the New York Times, four of the fired inspectors general were particularly well-regarded in Congress and the Justice Department: Thomas F. McBride of the Agriculture Department; Charles L. Dempsey, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); Frank S. Sato, Department of Transportation and Allan L. Reynolds, Veterans Administration.

The Association of Federal Investigators was completely in character in writing to President Reagan because it has a 23-year record of advocating professionalism in the investigative profession. AFI leaders frequently appear before Congressional committees to testify on bills concerning criminal justice and professional standards and techniques.

AFI's membership covers virtually every Federal agency that has investigators — both policing agencies such as the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and others not usually associated with police work, such as the General Accounting Office and the Department of Health and Human Services. (The AFI membership also includes retirees, college professors and students, a few local and state law enforcement personnel, and corporate security officers.) Some of its members also belong to other professional associations covering particular fields of investigation.

"We open the doors to everybody in Federal investigations," said Robert Terjesen, an AFI executive committee member and an investigator in the Inspector General's Office of HUD. "I think that somewhere down the line we need to have a merger of all the associations that include investigators," he said. "We're too fragmented now, and it would be useful if all investigators spoke with one voice." But, he said, prospects for such a merger are poor.

Meanwhile, AFI gets in its licks on matters of interest to all Federal investigators. High on its list of priorities for the new Congress will be some old business: amendment of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Benefits Bill, the attempt to extend to Federal law enforcement personnel the \$50,000 grant now available to survivors of state and local officers who die in the line of duty, and the Criminal Code Reform bill.

Each year AFI sponsors a couple of seminars on topics of interest to the investigative and law enforcement professions. It also operates a job information service for Federal investigators, makes a dozen awards annually to people and organizations who have made substantial contributions to the investigative and enforcement fields, and awards a \$500 scholarship to a college student in a criminal justice curriculum.

Professional investigators who want to know more about the AFI may write: 815 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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JOBS

State Trooper. The State of New York is currently accepting applications for state trooper positions. The state police will hold a statewide competitive examination June 27, 1981, following an intensive recruitment effort.

Troopers receive \$12,715 per year for 22 weeks of training, after which the salary rises to \$13,220. Salary after one year is \$16,673, and the current maximum salary is \$20,558. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and New York residents at appointment time. They must be at least 20 years old on the date of the written test and between 21 and 29 when appointed. The maximum age may be extended six years for prior military service. A high school or equivalency diploma is required. Other requirements include a valid New York driver's license and good moral character. A felony conviction is grounds for automatic disqualification for appointment. Eyesight must be no worse than 20/40 in either eye, correctable to 20/20.

Applications can be obtained by writing to the Director of Personnel, New York State Police, State Campus, Albany, New York, 12226, or at any New York State Police installation. All applications must be postmarked by June 1, 1981.

Faculty Post. The Criminal Justice Department at North Carolina Wesleyan College has one tenure track position at the assistant or associate professor level, beginning September 1981. An earned doctorate in criminal justice, criminology or a related discipline is required; field experience in a criminal justice agency is desired. The position requires teaching in the undergraduate program in 1981 with possibility of pro-

gram expanding to the master's level by September 1982. Applicants must have a demonstrated record of publications and professional accomplishments. Twelve hours teaching load per semester with summer teaching optional. Salary competitive.

Send resume to Bob DeCatsye, North Carolina Wesleyan College, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27801. An equal opportunity employer.

Deputy Sheriff Trainee Positions, Los Angeles County, California. There are immediate openings in the largest sheriff's department in the world. More than 5,200 sworn personnel serve an area of approximately 4,000 square miles and 1,900,000 in population through nineteen stations. Salary: \$18,211 to \$23,322 plus many departmental benefits. Deputy sheriffs with departmental experience may earn up to \$27,547 annually.

Applicants must have a minimum of a high school diploma or equivalent, be a U.S. citizen between 21-34 years of age and have weight proportionate to height.

Send inquiries to: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Recruitment Unit, Room 460, 211 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, California 90012. Phone: (213) 974-LASD. Filing for the position is open and continuous.

Faculty Position. Milwaukee Area Technical College has a position opening for Fall 1981 to develop curriculum, coordinate and teach police in-service and specialized training programs aimed at police officers in Metropolitan Milwaukee. Applicants must have minimum of five years experience in publicly funded law enforcement agency, and should have master's degree

in criminal justice or related field or combination of schooling and experience. Desirable qualifications include experience in teaching criminal justice or administration of criminal justice agency or in curriculum development.

Please send resume to: James Jansen, Police Science Coordinator, Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203.

Police Officers. The Public Safety Department of Dade County, Florida has over 300 entry-level positions available.

Applicants must have a high school diploma, possess a valid U.S. drivers license and be United States citizens. A written examination will evaluate general aptitude and related knowledge applicable to successful performance in the Police Academy. An oral interview will evaluate personal appearance, communication skills, emotional stability, maturity and suitability for the post. Physical and psychological examinations as well as a background investigation will be conducted.

Successful candidates will receive an annual salary of \$16,926, two to four vacation weeks, 12 paid holidays, group medical insurance, and a uniform allowance. The county's pension system permits retirement after 25 years of service.

For further information, contact: Public Safety Department, Office of Human Resources, 1320 N.W. 14th Street, Miami, FL 33125. Telephone: (305) 547-4951.

Job Announcements

Need recruits? A new chief? Faculty members? Let Law Enforcement News help. A job notice in LEN can put you in direct touch with an Olympic-size pool of manpower for whatever your needs. Send notices to: Editor, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Include all pertinent information, but all submissions are subject to space considerations.

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Send resume and salary requirements to: Dorothy H. Bracey, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

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- 14-15. Hostage Situations in Correctional Facilities.** Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more details, contact: Edwin Donovan, S-159 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 863-0277.
- 14-15. Funding Sources Seminar.** To be held by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. For further information, contact: Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
- 20-22. Managing the Criminal Investigation Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$225. For more details, contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.
- 20-24. Basic/Intermediate Firearms Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$300. For further information, contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.
- 20-30. Interview and Interrogation Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational and Technical Center. For more details, contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2001 Kurt Street, Eustis, FL 32726.
- 20-May 15. Thirty-first School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For more details, contact: Cindie J. Burkel, Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080.
- 21-23. Arson Investigation Seminar.** Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in Chicago, Illinois. For more details, see: April 14-15.
- 22-24. Communications Center Supervisors Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$225. For more information, consult: April 20-22.
- 22-24. The International Society of Stress Analysts Annual Seminar.** To be held at the Fairmont Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana. For more information contact: Marilyn J. Van Graber, 144 Cliff Street, Burlington, VT 05401. Telephone: (802) 864-0435.
- 22-24. Tactical Approaches to Crime in Progress Workshop.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$240. For further information contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.
- 23-24. Identikit Training Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$15. For more details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.
- 26-28. Annual Spring Meeting and Workshop on Evidence Photography.** For further information, contact: Casey Jones, Executive Director, EPIC, 24 East Main Street, Norwich, NY 13815. Telephone: (607) 334-6833.
- 26-30. Terrorism in the 1980's.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. To be held in Miami, Florida. Tuition: \$300. For further information, contact: Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601.
- 27-29. Blood Stains/Blood Spatter Workshop.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, see: April 23-24.
- 27-May 1. Advanced Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$335. For more details, contact: Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Program, University Blvd. and Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.
- 27-May 1. Vehicle Theft Investigation Course.** Presented by the Regional
- Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, contact: Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065 Modesto, CA 95352.
- 27-May 1. Regional Police Firearms Instructor School.** Presented by the National Rifle Association of America. To be held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Fee: \$100. For more details, contact: NRA Police Activities Division, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- 27-May 1. Intelligence School.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Room 1310, Roston MA 02108.
- 27-May 8. On-Scene Accident Investigation Program.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. For more details, see: April 22-24.
- 27-May 23. Police Executive Development Institute.** Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For further information, consult: April 14-15.
- 28-30. Workshop on Computer Crime Investigation.** Sponsored by Assets Protection Journal. To be held in Los Angeles, California. Fee: \$575. For more details, contact: Paul Shaw, Assets Protection Journal, 500 Sutter Street, Suite 503, San Francisco, CA 94102.
- 28-30. Police Marriage Problems Seminars.** Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. For further information, see: April 14-15.
- 29-30. Women in Criminal Justice Course.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, see: April 27-May 1.
- 29-30. Interviewing Techniques for Police Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, Room 2203, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.
- 30-May 1. Annual Spring Conference on Criminal Justice.** Presented by Illinois State University. For more details, contact: Mark Tezak, Department of Corrections, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761.

MAY

- 1. Annual Symposium.** Sponsored by the School of Criminal Justice of the State of New York at Albany and the Criminal Justice Research Center. To be held in Albany, New York. For more information, contact: John Morgan, Assistant Dean, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York/Albany, N.Y. 12222. Telephone: (518) 455-6322.
- 3-8. Managing the Security Function Program.** Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For further information, see: April 14-15.
- 3-9. Advanced Protective Services Program.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. To be held in Winchester, Virginia. For further information, consult: April 26-30.
- 4-5. Personnel Interviewing Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$195. For more details, see: April 20-22.
- 4-6. Hostage Survival for Correctional Personnel Seminar.** To be held in New Orleans, Louisiana. Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. For further information, see: April 14-15.
- 4-8. Firearms Instructor Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$425. For further information, see: April 20-24.
- 4-8. Crisis Intervention Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, consult: April 23-24.
- 4-8. Medicolegal Death Investigator Training Course.** Presented by the St. Louis University School of Medicine, Division of Forensic & Environmental Pathology. Fee: \$175. For further information, contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Division of Forensic & Environmental Pathology, St. Louis University Medical School, 1402 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104.
- 4-15. Managing Suburban Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. For more details, see: April 22-24.
- 6-8. The Psychology and Techniques of Interviewing and Interrogation Seminar.** Presented by the University of Tennessee. Fee: \$150. For more details, contact: Department of Conferences, University of Tennessee, 1629 Melrose Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37916.
- 11-15. Arson Investigation Seminar for Public Safety Agencies.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. For further details, see: April 22-24.
- 11-21. General Criminal Investigation Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, see: April 20-30.
- 11-22. Advanced Administrative Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Tuition: \$400. For further information, contact: Admissions office, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- 11-22. Law Enforcement Supervision Course.** Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, see: April 27-May 1.
- 13-15. Workshop on Computer Crime Investigation.** Sponsored by Assets Protection Journal. To be held in Dallas, Texas. Fee: \$575. For more details, consult: April 28-30.
- 13-15. Chemical Agents Administration Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$300. For further information, see: April 20-24.
- 14. Seventh Annual Criminal Justice Speakers Consortium.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, contact: Laura Kelly, John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, Room 2104S New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 489-3592.
- 14-15. Civil Liability Course.** Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$190. For further information, see: April 27-May 1.
- 17-21. Hostage Tactics and Negotiations Program.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. To be held in Winchester Virginia. For more details, see: April 26-30.
- 17-22. Institute on Training in Crisis Intervention.** Presented by The National Conference on Christians and Jews, Inc. To be held at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky. For further information, contact: J. Paul Frelick, NCCJ 305 W. Broadway, Suite 407, Louisville, Kentucky 40202. Telephone: (502) 583-0281.
- 18-20. Twenty-first Annual New York Professional Polygraph Seminar.** Presented by the National Training Center of Polygraph Science. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: The National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 1109 Medical Arts Center, 57 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.
- 18-20. Legal Problems in Police Administration Seminar.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. For more details, see: April 22-24.
- 18-22. Firearms and Chemical Agents for Corrections.** Presented by the Smith & Wesson Academy. For further details, see April 20-24.

18-22. Probation Case Management Phase III Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, see: April 27-May 1.

25-29. Police Photography Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, see: April 23-24.

29. Performance Improvement for Police Personnel Seminar. To be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by Highhill International. For further information, contact: Highhill International, 48 West 48th Street, Suite 1404, New York, NY 10036. Telephone: (212) 777-0003.

JUNE

1-5. The Police Response to the Crimes of Homicide and Rape. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more details, see: April 14-15.

1-11. Crime Scene Procedures Course. Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, see: April 20-30.

1-12. Homicide Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Tuition: \$400. For more details, see: May 11-22.

2-4. Hostage Response for Law Enforcement Agencies. Presented by Highhill International. To be held in Portland, Oregon. Fee: \$325. For more details, see: May 29.

2-July 3. Criminal Justice Study Tour of Great Britain. Sponsored by the Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University. Cost: \$2,695. For more information, contact: Professors I. Gayle Shuman or Tom Schade, Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

3-5. Executive Development: Developing a Philosophy of Management. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further details, see: April 23-24.

3-6. Intermediate Training Courses in Crisis Intervention. Presented by the National Training Conference for Crisis Intervention and the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners. Fee: \$300. For further

information, contact: Sharon C. Leviton, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, 8609 Northwest Plaza Drive, Suite 440-A, Dallas, Texas, 75225.

4-5. Police Officer Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press and the Regional Training Center. For further information, contact: Regional Training Center, Missouri Western State College, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507. Telephone: (816) 271-4220.

4-8. Seventh National Psycho-Motor Skill Design Instructor Training Seminar. Sponsored by the Justice System Training Association. To be held at the Hyatt Regency in New Orleans. Fee: \$150. For further information, contact: Kevin Parsons Director, Justice System Training Association, Box 356, Appleton, WI 53912. Telephone: (414) 731-8893.

7-10. Advanced Training Course in Crisis Intervention. Presented by the National Training Conference for Crisis Intervention and The Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$300. For more details see: June 3-6.

7-11. Law Enforcement/Security Field Survival. Tuition: \$400. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, VA. For further information, see: April 26-30.

8-10. Workshop on Computer Crime Investigation. Sponsored by Assets Protection Journal. To be held in Chicago, Illinois. Fee: \$575. For more details, see: April 28-30.

8-12. Managing Criminal Investigations: Homicide. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For more details, see: April 20-May 15.

9-11. Handling Kidnap & Extortion Cases. Presented by Highhill International. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$325. For further information, consult: May 29.

14-20. Thirtieth International Course in Criminology. To be held in New York City at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Sponsored by the Societe Internationale de Criminologie. Fee: \$250. For further information, contact: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, Room 6104, New York NY 10019.

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Bulk copies of Law Enforcement News are still available to criminal justice groups.

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To obtain complimentary copies for your next meeting, contact us within a month of the event, stating the number of papers you require.

Requests should be addressed to: Gerry Paulino, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th St., New York City, NY 10019.

Police Products

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor of the item. Nothing contained below implies the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

CALL BOX — The Kommunikator is a desk-top communications control console from Kustom Electronics that features telephone and RF patching, intercom functions, selectable muting, accessory control, and an optional built-in encoder.

Expandable to eight channels, the device can accommodate headset, desk microphone or handset operation, when powered from either 115 or 230 VAC sources or a 12-to-18 VDC source.

Housed in a 15" x 15" x 8" package, the Kommunikator contains a 12 or 24 hour digital clock, an illuminated indicator panel, a VU meter and simulcast switching which gives an operator access to two channels at the same time. Other standard features include speaker

select/unselect switching and a built-in intercom alert tone circuit.

To obtain an illustrated brochure, contact: Kustom Electronics, 8320 Nieman Road, Shawnee Mission, KS 66214. Telephone: (913) 492-1400.

LESS IS MORE — Smith & Wesson's SuperSystem light/sound bar has been aerodynamically designed to create less drag when a patrol car is rolling, thereby increasing the miles-per-gallon rating of police vehicles equipped with the emergency warning device.

When compared with four competitive light bars in an independent fuel economy test conducted by the Transportation Research Center of Ohio, the prototype SuperSystem was found to

use from 37 to 72 percent less excess fuel.

Packed with four rotating elements and four alternating flashers, the system is also designed to reduce electrical power consumption. Once an officer has stopped beside the road, he can turn off the rotating lights and use just the flashers, reducing the unit's power consumption from 20 to 5 amps. Such a strategy is said to increase safety, since cutting the rotators avoids the "lit Christmas tree" condition that leads to dangerous "rubber necking" by passing motorists.

The SuperSystem can be configured to meet almost any department's specifications. High-impact Lexan domes are available in red, amber, blue or clear, while on special order the front passenger

side flasher may be adapted as a "take down" light.

At the heart of the device are individually powered revolving elements, each having a focused, mirror-finished parabolic reflector which spins around a stationary halogen bulb. Mounting options accommodate standard or compact cars using the 48-inch SuperSystem.

For a brochure on the device, contact an S&W distributor or write: Smith & Wesson, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

BODY CALL FILM — "Dead Body Calls" presents a sensitive discussion on the exact steps an officer should take when he or she is assigned to conduct the preliminary investigation of a death scene.

Using a non-didactic, informal approach, the film instructs viewers how to determine death by testing for breathing, pulse and lack of eye-muscle tone. Other topics include how to examine the body and the immediate vicinity for evidence, whether to call in the coroner, and the importance of tactfully handling the next of kin.

Available for sale or rent in either 16mm or videocassette formats, the color/sound film can be ordered from: Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media, Customer Service, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, MD 21740.

ASIS offering scholarships, awards for security majors

The American Society for Industrial Security is offering three scholarships and three cash awards for students currently enrolled in colleges or universities.

Scholarship awards of \$750 for a graduate student, \$500 for a four-year college or university student and \$250 for a community college student are being given this year by the organization.

Competing part- or full-time students must have a minimum overall grade point average of 3.00 and must be enrolled in a security program, with at least two security courses completed. Applications for the stipends must be received by June 1, 1981.

In addition, full-time students may compete for a graduate award of \$300 and undergraduate awards of \$200 and \$100 for original papers dealing with issues and problems in industrial security and loss prevention or in related career development and education.

A cover letter from the department head of the college must accompany three copies of the paper, which should be no more than 6,000 words. Prize-winning graduate and undergraduate papers will be considered for publication in *Security Management*, the society's official publication. Entries must be received before July 1, 1981.

For further information about the contest and applications for the scholarship awards, contact: A.S.I.S. Foundation Inc., 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

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